The following message was addressed to the territorial legislature of Kansas by Acting Governor Denver upon the meeting of that body at Lecompton on the 4th inst.

legislature of Kansas by Acting Governor Denver upon the meeting of that body at Lecompton on the 4th instable of the Council and House of Representations of the Territory of Kansas.

The time having strived when, under the law, you are directed to convene for the transaction of legislative business, custom requires that I should communicate to you may views on the condition and wants of the Territory. Having but recently arrived among you, it can hardly be expected that I should have that exact information in relation to the internal affairs of the Territory that a longer residence would have afforded, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that much of the animosity and bitter feeling now existing proceeds more from personal hostility than from political considerations. These had hostility than from political considerations. These had their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country, and the vindictive feelings then engendered among the prominent actors have in many instances sunk into personal hatred. Thus you find the most bitter feeds existing all over the country, which, when traced back, are found to have originated in some personal quarrel. The southern part of the Territory was lately convulsed about a claim to a quarter-section of land. One man with his friends forcibly removed another from a claim, and for doing so they were arrested under a writ issued by the United States judgee, and held to bad if or their appearance at the next term of the count to answer the charges made against them. A cry of persecution was immediately raised, and this petty difficulty was soon elevated to the dignity of a "war between the free State and pro-slavery parties," and at one time threatened to draw the whole Territory into the quarrel. The difficulty was not at first a political one, but it was seized upon, as a pretext for their appearance at the next term of the count to answer the last thing such people desire, and they eagerly seize on every petty quarrel to disturb it. Such acts ar

riends and foes.

The affairs of Kansas have for a long time attracted much of the attention of all portions of the American Union; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the troubles which have heretofore existed among the people of this Territory are about to be peaceably adjusted. After the long-continued disturbances this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled, as this Territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertained extreme views on the question of domestic slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur, and yet a spirit of tolerance, such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, which was organized under the same law, and where slavery exists to almost, if not quite, as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready acquiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to there; and whenever frands have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, as far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory is worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of the people of this Territory will follow their example.

It is much to be regretted that the federal government has been compelled to interfere in your territorial affairs, and I trust that such interference will not be required in the future. A full and fair expression of the wishes of the people, by means of the ballot-box, will settle all these political differences, and during the time that I may have control of the executive authority here nothing shall be laft undone to afford them an opportunity to give

shall be left undone to afford them an opportunity to give such expression.

Much of the future peace and prosperity of this Territory depends on your legislative action; and I hope that you will be governed by calm judgment and wise counsels. Hasty or partisan legislation should be by all means avoided; the patriotic statesmen will always be governed by considerations of public policy, keeping in view the necessities of the whole people, so as to protect and benefit the meritorious, and at the same time check and punish the vicious.

Before angaging in the business of legislation, however, I will direct your attention to the constitution recently framed by a convention sitting in this place. The second section of the schedule reads as follows:

Sec. 2. "All laws now of force in the Territory of Kansas, which are repugnant to this constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a legislature assembled under the provisions of this constitution."

by a legislature assembled under the provisions of this constitution.

This was signed on the 7th day of November, 1857, and under its provisions submitted to the people on the 21st day of December last. It was again submitted to a vote of the people by an act of the legislature, approved December 17, 1857, only one of the political parties voting at the time on these propositions, and the others absenting themselves from the polls. In this condition it will probably be sent to Congress, and it may be as well for you to delay any important legislation until you can ascertain what action Congress will take in the premises; for should Kansas be admitted as one of the States of the Phoion under this constitution, it would have the effect to nullify all your acts, and revive such as you may have repealed. If, however, you shall conclude to disregard this possible state of affairs, it then becomes my duty to direct you attention to some matters on which legislative action may be necessary.

The criminal last of the Tombien was a submitted to the content of the

direct you attention to some matters on which legislative action may be necessary.

The criminal laws of the Territory, owing to the disturbed state of the country, are at present the most important. Every offence against the laws should be followed by speedy punishment, and this should be commensurate with the degree of crime committed. That philanthropy which seeks to pardon criminals for the purpose of reforming them will never reduce their number or protect society from their depredations; but sure and adequate punishment is well calculated to deter others from like practices. It is impossible, however, to enforce the criminals. Your sarliest efforts, therefore, should be directed to the collection of revenue and the crection of prisons.

isons.

I have been informed that an organization exists in

rected to the collection of revenue and the crection of prisons.

I have been informed that an organization exists in this Territory similar to what is said to be the Danite organization among the Mormons. It is asserted that the members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow-citizens, or commit any other sect of violence they may be directed by their leaders. I am unwilling to believe that such an organization could ever find an existence in a civilized community; but the bara possibility of its existence, and the fact that assassinations have recently been perpetrated giving a color of truth to the statement, should induce you to give it your most serious attention. By allowing it to go without notice, there is great danger that counter organizations may be started, and thus the whole country be placed at the mercy of lawless and irresponsible men. The "act for the prevention and punishment of election frauds," passed at your late session, ought to be so amended as to apply to those who may attempt to deter men from voting by threats of personal violence or other means of intimidation. It ought, also to provide a punishment for officers of the election who shall fall, neglect, or refuse to send up the returns within a specified time.

The election law ought also to be amended so as to require every person to vote at the precinct near which he resides, and in no case to be allowed to vote out of his own saundelpal township. The number of election precincts ought to be increased as as to have them convenient for the people to attend the polls. At present there is only one paccinct in some of the counties, and the people of the place on only are thus compelled to go to that place to vote. This should be sufformed to establish as many voting places as they may deem necessary; and all county and township officers ought to be elected by the people.

A lime should be fixed within which election returns should be made. The judges of election ought to make

died.

The provisions of "An act to provide for the location of territorial roads in the Territory of Kansas" have not been compiled with. They ought to be enforced by affixing a penalty for official neglect in such cases.

At present the law provides for four justices of the peace, and but one constable for each municipal township in which there is an incorporated city. This should be changed so that there should be two justices and two

The organisation and establishment of common schools throughout the Territory ought to receive every encouragement, and the lands applicable to school purposes ought to be protected. The duty of watching over and superintending these lands should be imposed on the justices of the peace and constables, and they be held responsible for them until the school trustees shall be elected and take charge of the same. Every precaution ought to be taken to preserve these lands from depreciation and apply them to the very landable purposes for which they were intended.

I would call your attention to the necessity of devising means to build up a territorial library at the seat of government, which should be placed under the control of the secretary, who is the proper custodian of the books and archives. By requiring every person to whom a commission may be issued to pay a small fee to the library fund, a considerable sum may be realized every year, and it would not be long until you would have a library of great value.

These are some of the chief objects to which I desire to

fund, a considerable sum may be realized every year, and it would not be long until you would have a library of great value.

These are some of the chief objects to which I desire to call your attention at this time, and it will afford me pleasure at all times to co-operate with you in the enactment of all just and proper laws within the sphere of the powers conferred by the organic act. That act is to the Territory what a constitution is to an organized State. Its authority is paramount, and cannot be transcended by us. The powers it confers are specific, and must not be disregarded. It is, in fact, the chart by which we must shape our course. So long, therefore, as we shall limit our official action to its provisions, listen to wise counsels, avoid hasty legislation, pursue such a course as will give security to the lives, liberty, and property of the people, lay aside personal animosities for the public good, and hold the territorial officers to a strict accountability for the faithful execution of the laws, we can have nothing to fear. It may be in your power to restore tranquillity and insure prosperity to the Territory, or you may establish a reign of terror which will be disastrous to all the best interests of the people, who have intrusted you with legislative authority. Such is the condition of affairs in the Territory at this time. Shall reason or passion prevail?

J. W. DENVER,

Secretary and Acting Governor.

Executive OFFICE, Lecompton, K. T., Jan. 4, 1858.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH The St. Louis Republican of the 13th announces the arrival in that eity of Lieutenant Carrot, 10th regiment United States Infantry, direct from the army at Fort Bridger, having left Colonel Johnson's command on the

1st December.

The whole of the troops sent out upon this expedition have been concentrated, and were in winter quarters on Black's Fork, about one and a quarter mile above Fort Bridger, with the exception of Colonel Cooke's command of dragoons, which was posted forty miles distant, on of dragoons, which was posted forty miles distant, on Henry's Fork, where there was some scant supply of grass for the horses. Five companies of infantry were stationed at old Fort Bridger, and were engaged in re-building the works, for the purpose of protecting the provisions, and to be occupied hereafter as a permanent fort by the United States. The whole of the works, it was anticipated, would be completed by the spring. The locality is an excellent one for this object. There is an abundance of wood for fuel, and of water. The troops were all comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves, and the weather had been, luckily, very mild. They were in excellent health, and numbered some twelve or fifteen hundred; in addition to which, it may be stated, that there were about a thousand teamsters, and other at-

taches of an army.

The rumors that the Mormons proposed to abando their settlement at Salt Lake City and remove to the British possessions are repeated, and the impression pre-vails that a removal in the spring is contemplated. Col. Johnston is represented to be so firmly of this belief, that he asks no increase of the numerical force of the army under his command, although supplies will be needed All the officers were well excepting Lieut, Smith, 2d dra

entering the Territory, and also a letter from him to Brigham Young:

Proclamation of Gov. Cumming.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER,

Utah Territory, Nov. 21, 1857.

On the People of Uish Territory; Nov. 21, 1857.

On the 11th of July, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the executive department of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 17th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snow-storms. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangement for the temporary organization of the territorial government.

ment for the temporary organization of the territorial government.

Many treasonable acts of violence having recently been committed by lawless individuals, supposed to have been countenanced by the late executive, such persons are in a state of rebellion. Proceedings will be instituted against them in a court organized by Chief Justice Eckels, held in this county, which will supersede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the constitution, to the organic laws of this Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistance, rely first on a posse consists of the well-disposed portion of the inhibitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military posse in case of necessity. I trust that this necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmitties, and by the exercise of a just and firm administration I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience

by the exercise of a just and arm administration I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience and the use of your own peculiar mode of serving God, are sacred rights guarantied by the constitution, with which it is not the province of the government or

In virtue of my authority as commander-in-chief of the In virtue of my authority as commander in chief or the militia of this Territory, I hereby command all armed parties of individuals, by whomsoever organized, to disband, and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,

GREEN RIVER CO., NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T., On the 11th July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself. A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passes signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors.

If these papers referred to be not authentic, I trust you will promptly disown them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah.

people of Utah.

You will oblige me by schnowledging the receipt of this by the returning messengers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient &c., &c.,

A. CUMMING,

To BRIGHAM YOUNG, ex-Governor of U. T.

A CARD.—Those of our customers who have open accounts upon our books are hereby notified that the same will so made off up to the 26th inst., and respectively presented prepara ory to a settlement on or about the first of the new year. It must be obvious to all that the peculiar condition of mouetary asters renders it obligatory upon us to urge prompt and speedy conditions, and, by so doing, we presame no apology will be necessary. Dec 24—Mawaw

Die 24 Mawéw

HOOE BRO & CO

SIXTH PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, COrner of Sixth

street and Maryland areque, (teland.)—Rev. Mason Noble, late chapain to the Mediferranon aqualron, is expected to preach in this

hurch to morrow, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY and Profitable for humanity in glasses for spectacles which will produce a clearnes and easiness of vision, and, at the same time, warranted to strengthe any eye affected with cataract, or tending to it, weakness, or short subtolines. Box references can be given of an immense population of Washing 8, or in any other part of the United Shites; besides, the best refer-tive will be large that have those assisting glasses, for sufferers, of the

national poet, whose death at an advanced age has lately been deplored, is the following, to which is annexed a version of it in English by our townsman, Jefferson. Beranger has made of his walking-stick a pleasant poeti-

[Extrait des Dernières Chansons de Béranger.] Le soleil aux champs d'aller nous fait signe Si judie to seve égara mes pos. Toi soul aujourd'hui soutiens ma vicilless. A travers bois, prés et moissons, Allons gianer fleurs et chancons.

Viens, loin des facheux, méditer ensemble Jo me fie à toi de tous mes secrets. Tu me entends chanter d'une voix qui tremble De grands souvenirs, de tendres regrets. Au froid, à la neige, au flot des oudées,

De tresors reves comble mas amis-En projets heuroux mon esprit abonde: Que d'excellents vers je mas suls prom Enfant de Paris, pordu dans ses fanges, Jo devais, sans nom, battre los pavés.

Vois, écoute its. Ou, preuant ma main; Suis-mor hors des mars; la campague est belle Vions queillir, pauvret, les fleurs du chemin. Depuis, loin des biens dout la soif dévore, La Mase à mon feu prit goût à s'assessir,

lorsqu'il faut un adoc a mon pas pesant; Ai ja à tel labour force qu'i répende? Qu'en dis-tu, bâton, las de me porter? Tu gémirais trop de voir ajoutor, Au poids de mon corps, tout le poids du monde. A travers bois, prés et moissons, Allons gianer fleura et chasons.

VI. A mes premiers temps j'ai viellii fidele Tout un passé meurt, mourons avec lui. Mon cep, je te lègue à l'ère nouvelle, Pour quelque proscrit, tribun, pape ou roi, Je veux te laisser au bord de ma tombe

[Translated from the French of Berauger by Fordinant Jefferson.]

Come, far from aunoyance, we ponder alone, My accrete to thee do I wholly impart; Thou hearest me singing in tremulous tone of memories proud and of sorrows of heart. In the cold, in the snow, in the showery wave,

Full often thou knowest the world I've formed o'e

Oh! she was my nourse, and "My child," she would say
"Inok," "listen," or "read;" or, taking my hand,
"Follow me from those walls, for the country is gay,
And gather we, little one, flowers of the land.
"Far from pelf, greed of which but devours the rout,

"The car of Republic, come guide;"—thus have spoke The foolish who only the present can beed. What! harness me 'neath the political yoke, when a neip only interest isotopy a seed.

Am I for such laber sufficiently strong?

What sayest thou, walking-stick, tired of my weight?

Thou siet grumble too much to see added such wrong:

The weight of the world to my own is too great.

Through woods, over fielde, and harvests along,

Then let us go gathering flowers and song.

To the feelings of youth I have faithful grown old. A past age is dying and with it dis we;
Thee, grape-vine, I leave to an era untold;
Last stay of the conquered oh! mayout thou be.
Yes, knowing, my friend, since the day has declined.
How many false steps but for thee I had made;

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, New York, Jan. 15, 1858.

New York, Jan. 15, 1858.

I. All company officers on the recruiting service and who belong to the corps in Utah, or are in orders for that Territory, will be relieved therefrom, and charged with conducting the recruits to fill up those corps in time to reach Fort Leavenworth about the 20th of March next.

II. All officers of those corps on leave of absence, whether by virtue of orders, or certificates of disability, will, if practicable, reportin person at Fort Leavenworth, by the 20th of March next, to join their respective regiments and companies. This order will not be construed as extending the leave of absence in any case whatever.

III. Should an officer be compelled to avail himself of the provisions of paragraph 180 of the General Regulations, the certificate he may furnish must minutely set forth the facts of the case, and he will be informed whether such certificate be accepted or not.

IV. The following named officers on extra, or special duty, are, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, relieved therefrom, and will report at Fort Leavenworth by the 20th of March next, to join their respective regiments and companies:

Maior S. Eastman, 5th infantry, in quartermaster year.

ments and companies:
Major S. Eastman, 5th infantry, in quartermaster gen-

Capt. A. Pleasonton, 2d dragoons, acting assistant ad-

Capt. A. Piessonton, 2d dragooms, acong assault and utant general to Gen. Harney.

Capt. N. C. Givens, 2d dragoons, topographical duty in department of Texas.

Capt. H. Heth, 10th infantry, on special duty under orders of the Secretary of War; and

First Lieutenant J. C. Kelton, 6th infantry, Military

Academy. By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scorr : IRWIN McDOWKIJ., Assistant Adjutant General.

OST, between the hours of one and three o'clock, a black pocket-book, with beed work on the front, containing so on the Bank of the Capital at Albany, \$18 or \$19 in gold, with two sleers buttons marked M. C. M. The finder will be liberally reward.

FOR RENT.—The house of Mr. Ellet, No. 288 H street, between 17th and 18th streets, north side, is for rent, farnished or unfurnished. as the tonant may wish. This house is very commoditions, and in perfect order. It will not be regated for a boarding house. Apply on the premises.

Jan 15—546*

THE NEW CITY POST OFFICE. - Those who had frequen ed the old locations of the city post office in the bas of Carusi's Saloon, or on the avenue, or on Seventh street when first removed there, were enthusiastic over the changes made after the appointment of Col. Berret as postmaster. But the new spartments into which the city post office has been transferred during the past week not only completely eclipse all previous abiding places, designed by Dr. Walter, (the accomplished and able ar-chitect of the Capitol extension and other public build-Col. Berret, and is acknowledged to be "the most com-plete, simple, and convenient unity of the sort in the Uni-

The new city post office occupies the northern side of back into the court-yard. The entrance is from several doors on F street, well sheltered from the storm, and the vestibule is surrounded by "boxes," with windows for "delivery." On the right side are the windows for "carriers' delivery; in the centre, those for "general delivery;" and, on the left, those for "newspapers" and "ladies' letters." Between these, on the right and left of the "general delivery," are windows for the delivery of letters in boxes. There are nine hundred and ninety six opened with keys, and are thus accessible when the office

The entire interior is in one room, although a range columns stand between the "distributing" and the "mailing" departments. The "distributing" department is, of course, immediately behind the front windows, and in one corner is a division for the chief clerk, railed off by a light iron lattice, that those coming for regis-tered letters need not interfere with the business of the office. Behind the "general delivery" window is one of the celebrated Providence letter-cases, in which, by a square of the alphabet," each letter of the alphabet repeated horisontally and perpendicularly twenty-four times. The rows of letters running horisontally, from left to right, represent the surname, and the perpendicu-lar rows represent the Christian name—rendering it easy to ascertain, by a glance, if there are any letters for an inquirer. There are, also, sets of pigeon-holes for news-papers, for ladies' letters, and for advertised letters, with ables for the city carriers to assort their letters on Square baskets receive the letters dropped in to be mailed. and there are complete arrangements for "stamps," &c. Single stamps will be sold on the outside by a dealer in

The mailing department is some seventy feet by sixty numerous gas chandeliers for darker hours. The ceiling, which is seventeen feet from the floor, is painted gaudily lation, while two large furnaces below supply any required degree of heat. A space is railed off at one end, where the mail-carriers will enter to deposite or take away letters and papers, and in a basement is a store-room for keeping empty bags. There are large tables for stamping, count-ing, and sorting letters, for doing up packages, making out and verifying way-bills, and the other office operations, with a new system for "bagging" the mail matte

A frame-work, in movable sections, on legs like tables, forms a semi-circle of compartments, arranged at an angle, around the distributors. In each compartment a mail-bag is fixed by four hooks, and the clerks can thus toss packages into any one of about eighty bags without moving. As the "matter" is placed on a table behind them, the labor of "bagging" is thus greatly simplified,

There are safes for the safe-keeping of money and registered letters, wash-stands supplied with water, and all the modern conveniences of the day. In short, nothing appears to have been overlooked that can contribute to the comfort of the public, and facilitate the arduous du ties of the clerks.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the au-dience at the Smithsonian on Friday night last was good, and the lecture of this reverend gentleman, which was on Central Africa, was listened to with intense interest from the beginning to the close. To most persons this subject was new, and possessed all the attractions which novelty could throw around it. But its interest was heightened by the agreeable manner of the lecturer, who spoke freely without the incumbrance of a manuscript, and seemed perfectly familiar with the topics he discussed. He was the autocrat of his own theme, none of his hearers, from personal knowledge to the contrary, having it in their power to question the credibility of any of his state ments. But the veracity of his report was fully guaran tied by the vocation of the lecturer, while it bore intrinsic evidence of its fidelity to facts; besides that, no possible motive could exist to create erroneous impreswhile there were many inducements to communicate rare and valuable information to an American audience.

There was much to commend in the execution of the performance; but, if we may venture upon a criticism, we should say that the reverend gentleman, considering the ample opportunities which he has enloyed from a roat, again, for the purchase of reality desirable reads. while there were many inducements to communicate rare and valuable information to an American audience. dence of several years in the country, for acquiring accurate information, should have dwelt somewhat more at length than he did upon the social character, the peculiar habits and characteristic institutions of a people ance was news, probably, to the majority of his audience A portion of the time, which was taken up in describin particular localities, the distances between cities, and their respective populations, would, perhaps, have more advantageously bestowed on the particulars refer

We gathered, however, from the statements of the reverend gentleman, that the central part of Africa differs essentially from the portions on the coast, in the character of its soil, its productions, its birds, its animals, and especially its human occupants; that it is a beautiful and fertile region—has millions upon millions of inhabitants, who are devoted to agricultural pursuits, but who, strange to say, do not dwell on the lands they cultivate, but live clustered together in villages and towns, some c which are of considerable magnitude, the cities containing from twenty to seventy thousand inhabitants, and the inhabitants are generally of a primitive, simple harmless character, courteous, civil, and disposed to oblige; that their governments are kingly and patriarchal, their monarchs by no means disposed to the exercise of despotic rule, but held in check by other branches of the government, constituting as per fect a balance of power as exists in this country that the personal appearance of the people is striking— the features of the countenance and the intellectual devel-opments of the cranium strongly resembling those of the Caucasian race, while their mental powers and general moral impulses place them high in the scale of intelli-gence; that their languages are rich—more rich than our own—in words that denote abstract ideas, denoting a va-ried and extensive range of thought in those who employ them; that their religion is not pure idolatry, the imthem; that their religion is not pure idolatry, the im ages they employ in worship being merely symbolic, and significant of spiritual things which exists above the sphere of nations; that a portion of the inhabitants, and those the most advanced, reject idol worship altogether and are pure theists; that the system of police which exists in the towns and villages for the detection of crime and the recovery of fugitives from justice, is more promp and efficacious than prevails in more civilized portions of the world; that, in fact, without the name of civiliza-tion, the habits and history of this extraordinary race of men furnish evidence that they have already attained to some of the highest manifestations of the social state, while they are exempt from some of its worst features and, finally, that the whole country is rich in produc tions, its inhabitants already anxious to establish mercial interchanges with other portions of the world, and that it offers an entirely new and tempting field to

LADY REPORTERS. - A pleasantly-expressed wish, on the part of a local writer for one of the papers in this city, that Mr. Speaker Orr should assign scats in the reporters gallery of the House to two ladies suspected of wielding the quill, has been so distorted by editors at a distance a to convey the idea that these ladies had opplied for sents a reporters. There is, of course, no foundation for such an assertion, except the remark above alluded to, and justice to the ladies thus brought before the public demands their

exoneration from the charge.

There was a lady-reporter here a winter or two ago who applied for a seat in the reporters' gallery of the Senate, and occupied it, but since her departure no one has followed the "strong-minded" example she set.

Society.—The annual meeting of the American Coloniza-tion Society will be held in Trinity church (Rev. Dr. Cummins's) on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., at 7½

the meeting.

Messrs. Hoos, Bao., & Co. have, at their fine establish ment on Pennsylvania avenue, a very extensive assort-ment of handsome goods of all descriptions, suitable for the season and this market, which should command the

The Marker yesterday was well supplied with fish, flosh, game, and vegetables, which were sold at prices somewhat lower than those of the past few weeks.

of whom 56 were in the work-house department, and 49

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL BALL on Monday evening will undoubtedly be a magnificent affair, worthy of the "art preservative of arts," and a proper homage to the

THE FISHING SEASON on the Potomac is expected to con mence in a few weeks, and the proprietors of the "land ings" are already engaging their laborers.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES. - Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler will deliver, on Tuesday evening next, a lecture on "Lon-don," imbodying his recent observations in that great

POUND LOAVES, since the new law has gone into opera tion, are of full weight an excellent reform, and which is calculated to benefit the poor.

WASHINGTON THEATRE

Engagement of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSO

The Fairy Star," who will appear for twelve nights, appearing twenty one different characters, each of which delineations has be come colorated for its exquisite artistic finish. uring this engagement, Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the author o "London Assurance," the most celebrated dramatist of the age, wit appear in a selection of those creations on which his fame as an author is built.

On MONDAY EVENING, January 18,

USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream Mily Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.
In which character she will sing the rustic ballad of "The Miking Paul"

A POPULAR FARCE,
In which Mr. and Mrs. Sloan will appear.

\$100,000 SILK AND FANCY DRESS only.

Mesers, HOOE BRO. & CO. received from New York a magnificent association that they have just received from New York a magnificent association of k a magnificent assortment of SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

All wool printed mouseline de laines

cashmeres and merino
delatic robes a quille
Plain black silks in all qualities
Plain light-colored taffetas and poult de soir
Magnificent silk robes a volants and a quilles
Teo disquest and death to the

exclusively for cash, and at less than one half the cost of importation In order to afford the ladies the most ample opportunities for a thou ough examination of, and satisfactory selection from, this unapproach able stock of novelities in dress goods, we have determined to throw open our ENTIRE SEOND FLOOR for the exhibition and raile of th

again, for the purchase of ready morning, January 19, at 9 o'clock, and will most positively be continued but for 30 days only.

HOOK HRO. & CO.,

Jan 16—1w Penn. av., between 8th and 9th streets. The Resolute Picture.

THE Exhibition of Simpson's Great Historical Painting of the Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to the people of England will close on the 23d inst. Exhibition room No. 322 Pa. avenue, Admission 25 cents.

TIEWS AND OPINIONS of American Statesmen of all times on Foreign Innulgration, collected into one volume ith statistics, &c., &c. 1 vol. octavo. Price 75 cents, Jan 16 FRANCK TAYLOR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. The proprietor bega leave to call the attention of strangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie

he introduced to the American public under the name of womes Seme-dam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distil-ery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice hodatical variety of the aromatic Italian jumper berry, whose more vinous extract is dis-titled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a con-centrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, sliogether transcend-ing noist cordul and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage heretofore known.

The mourieter has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty

ing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage beretofore known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medics.

Tersons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article, as the whole country is flooded with counterfelia and imitations.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, and for sale by all the respectable druggasts and grocers in the United States.

UPOLIPHO WOLFE.

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Bankers,
LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Sioux City, Iowa, Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loar western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles. Sep 25—dkswly

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

wo offers settled and a process by the medical faculty in gration to the blood, indequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital oner and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world.

Put up in quart and put bottler, and for sale by all the drugg and grocers in Washington.

URGLIPHO WOLFK,

Due 18—43mif

or EL of the superincipy quantity waves, as a 4 to quick street accounting to prove a company of the provest or a 4 to quick several measurable model or a 4 to quick several measurable model or a 4 to quick several measurable model.

Later from Europe.

Hampax, Jan. 16.—The mail attainer America has arrived with Layerpool dates of the inst.

The Liverpool cotton market had an advancing tendency, and all qualities were slightly dearer since the sailing of the North American.

Encadatuffs were steady. Provisions quiet.

Consols were quoted at 944 for money, and 944 for ac-

Sales of cotton for four days were 40,000 bales, and the advance was called 4d. per lb. The money market was slightly easier at 7 a 8 per

There is a growing case in the British money market, but the Bank of England made no change in rates. The holidays checked business.

The loss of the rebels in Lucknow is estimated at 7,000. It was expected that Canton would be invested by the

lat of December.

M. Blondel is appointed Belgian minister to Washin

Sr. Louis, Jan 15.—The Republican, of this city, says that Calhoun has returned to Lecompton under an escort of troops. He would leave Leavenworth on Wednesday last for Washington with the Lecompton constitution. The report of the vote is expected to-night.

New York, Jan 15.—The ship Sunshine, from Chinchs islands, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. The frigate Germantown was at Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of No-vember, shortly to sail for Hong-Kong.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the democrate of the Pennsylvania legislature to-day Henry S. Magraw was renominated for State treasurer on the first ballot.

BINGHARTON, (N. Y.,) Jan. 16.—Hon. Daniel S. Dick-inson has been thrown from a wagon and badly, but it is hoped not dangerously, injured. No bones broken.

New Obleans, Jan. 15.—A severe storm, amounting almost to a hurricane, passed over this city this afternoon. Fifteen ships broke from their moorings, and were considerably injured. Houses were unroofed, and the steamboats sustained immense damage. Several lives have also been lost. The buildings on the lake, at the end of Pinetchartrain depot, were half destroyed. No news from the Gulf has yet been received.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY BALL OF THE

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, having determined to celebrate their Party Third Anniocrary, and honor the birthday of Pranklin, will give a

On Monday Evening, January 18, 1858, At Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th Street;

on which occasion the Committee of Arrangements pledge themselves hat every exertion will be made to render this one of the most at-ractive Bulls of the season. Befreshments will be formly-hod the Ladies, under the supervision of U. H. Runksöck, Confectioner, in the best style. Hefreshments will be formished the Ladies, under the supervision of U.H. Runsvore, Confectioner, in the best style. Passenger's String Band is engaged.

The ball will be opened at 9 o'clock by a grand promenade, with the accompanying grand march, composed expressly for this occasion by Professor Propert, and dedicated to the printers of Washington. No hat so caps will be allowed in the room. Gentlemen desiring invitations for ladies will please hand in their

MANAGERS AT LARGE

B. C. Wright E. Leves

n and ladies, TWO DOLLARS, to be ob

THREE CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS-To two of whom we are under obligations. First, to the vast and rapidly-increasing numbers who say of us for cash, Second, to all those who settle their bulls promptly when presented with increased facilities, experience, and essergy, we strust to merit continuation of their confidence.

To the third class, who settle their bills when it suits their convenience, we have only to say that we have decided to dispense with

stence, we have only to say that we never all bills with them in future.

Rigid penetuality is the hinge on which all our operations turn. Customers who do not desire their bills presented will please call at our desk for them prior to the lat proximo.

The present financial condition throughout the world will aufficiently explain the necessity that exists for prompt payment.

We are not opening any new bills. We make this statement to pre-

Extensive dealers in dry goods of the best class "Central Stores," wast build

Wolfe's Schiedam Arematic Schnapps. Wolfe's Schiedess Arematic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above exhusps to persons traveling, or about to settle, in the fouth or West, on account of its medicinal proporties in correcting the disagreeable and often daugerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which at fravellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schnapps, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING ALL OUR IM-mense stock of first-class foreign and domestic dry-goods at Y mense stock of first-class foreign and domestic dry-goods at aircraely low prices, many articles below their cost. We desire the own for large spring augalies.
One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is

one price only, marked in plant nighter hence no purchaser is overcharged. We are not opening any new accounts.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills will be settled before beginning new ones. We are serious on this point.

We reserve the ourselves the right to present for payangut any bill (made after thir date) when we need its amount.

In future all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will not be acceptable.

The continued financial derangement and general abortusing of credits, and the absence of banking facilities, suggests the propriety of the course we adord.

or, and me accounce of banking facilities, suggests the proper course we adopt.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash busines sible without disturbing the present relations which have ex-tween many of our customers and our series for a long series were thany of our customers and our relyes for a long series "Cautral Strate" west bull Jan 14—10tdif "Cautral Strate" west bull

Jan 14—10tdif

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—I have on hand a large accrement of buggies, rocksways, and one and two-horse carriages, of the latest and most-approved styles. Also forward second hand light one and two-horse carriages, but liftle used, any of which will be sold very low for cash, or negotiable paper at short date. I always keep on hand, the largest stock that is kept to this city, and persons mitending to purchase absolut not fall to examine my stock instore purchasing elsewhere.

No. 409 Fennsylvania avenue.

THE TURNER LEGACY.—Mesers. Taylor & Mautry have the bonor to announce that they have just received from london a series of fee-simile water color drawings by the best English artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the last J. W. & Turser, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English action, now exhibiting at Marthorough House, London.

Aiso, Simpson's celebrated historical pulnting of the Restoration of the Arctic Ship, Resolvite by the people of the United States to her Majesty the Queen of England, at Owne, December 11, 1856, consigned to Mesers. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers, Mesers. Colungità & Co., London.

On exhibition at No. 322 Peonsylvania avenue, over Mesers. Wall, Stephens, & Co's store. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.) THE TURNER LEGACY. Mesers. Taylor & Man-

as a \$ to , yellowed inputs